

guarantee all jobless workers at least 26 weeks of extended unemployment benefits. We must provide this necessary relief to America's unemployed.

While I will vote for this legislation, it's time for the Majority to make unemployment relief a priority and to give us the opportunity to vote for meaningful legislation that will make a difference in the lives of workers.

A CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO THE SALT RIVER PROJECT

HON. JOHN B. SHADEGG

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 2003

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Salt River Project on the Centennial Anniversary of its founding. Throughout its 100 year history, the Salt River Project has contributed greatly to the growth and prosperity of the City of Phoenix and Central Arizona. Its history is very familiar to me, as my father Stephen Shadegg wrote several books on the Salt River Project, including its first narrative history in 1942, and subsequent works on the importance of the Project to Arizona's development. These books include: *Arizona: An Adventure in Irrigation* (1949), *The Phoenix Story: An Adventure in Reclamation* (1958), and *Century One: One Hundred Years of Water Development* (1969).

In 1868, Phoenix had a population of 100 people; it is now the sixth largest metropolitan area in the United States. All of this growth was made possible by the development of water storage and irrigation facilities and, since 1903, the Salt River Project has played a central role in this development.

In a desert state like Arizona, access to a reliable supply of water is literally a matter of life and death. The early settlers recognized this fact and constructed the first of many water supply canals in Phoenix in 1868. These early canals relied on diverting water from the rivers but did not include the construction of dams to create water storage reservoirs. This failure to store water proved to be a fatal flaw when drought hit in the 1890's. For three years, there was no rain and the rivers ceased to run. The population of Phoenix plummeted and conflicts, some of them deadly, erupted over the limited water available.

This devastating drought forced the citizens of Phoenix to band together and create an organization capable of financing, constructing, and operating a water storage and delivery system. It required the highest degree of personal commitment: each property owner in the Phoenix area pledged his or her property as collateral to finance the construction of the system. In 1903, this organization took shape as the Salt River Water Users' Association, now a part of the Salt River Project, and became the first water storage system organized under the Federal Reclamation Act.

Today, it is easy to take the necessities of life for granted, including the ability to get water by simply turning on a faucet. However, the laws of nature still apply and, in a desert, a reliable supply of water will always be a matter of life and death. Life in Arizona, Southern California, and other desert regions is only possible because a guaranteed, permanent supply of water is available.

While the laws of nature should be self-evident, there are some individuals and organizations who refuse to accept them and instead advocate the destruction of the water supply reservoirs which make life in the desert possible. We are currently locked in a struggle against the willful ignorance of these groups and individuals and, while we are supported by the facts, we must not underestimate the zealous dedication of the other side. We must not allow such destructive proposals as the draining of Lake Powell to lead to a repeat of the devastation inflicted on Phoenix by the drought of the 1890's.

As long as people live in the desert, there will be a need for organizations like the Salt River Project to supply them with the most basic substance needed for life. The Salt River Project fulfills this need by delivering water to more than 1.5 million people in ten cities in central Arizona. It also plays an important role as a power provider by supplying over 780,000 customers with electricity. Furthermore, it is a leader in the development of new techniques and technologies, from its underground storage of excess water for future use to the cutting edge low-impact hydro-electric facility which it will bring on-line in February. I commend the Salt River Project for its historic role in the development of Phoenix and its continued importance, and wish it a happy birthday.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM E. SNELL, JR.

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 2003

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. William E. Snell, Jr., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania for being named Business Person of the Year by the Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce. As the president and chief executive officer of F&M Trust in Chambersburg since 1995, he has demonstrated a willingness to support his local community through both financial giving as well as through giving of himself and his own time. Mr. Snell, in his role at the F&M Trust and as leader of several civic groups, has shown great vision and leadership in the area of community service. Through his service he has contributed greatly to the betterment of the community.

In addition to running the largest locally owned bank in Chambersburg, Mr. Snell also serves on a number of boards in his community. Capitol Theatre Center Foundation, Chambersburg Hospital, Summit Health, and Chambersburg Area Development Corporation are just a few examples of boards and organizations on which he serves in a leadership capacity. By giving so generously of his time, he has helped to positively shape the vision and direction of the Chambersburg community. During Mr. Snell's tenure as president and CEO of the bank, F&M Trust has generously given approximately \$80,000 to help fund several educational and artistic initiatives in the community. Donations such as these benefit everyone in the community, not just those that directly receive the funds. Mr. Snell is a wonderful example of a business person who not only cares deeply about his business but also

about the community in which it is located. His continuous efforts and community service are a true testament to his affection and commitment to the people and organizations located in Chambersburg.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Snell once again for this tremendous award he has received and thank him for all his contributions to the Chambersburg community. I wish him the very best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOLID WASTE INTERNATIONAL TRANS- PORTATION ACT OF 2003

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 27, 2003

Mr. MIKE ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in 2001, more than 5.8 million cubic yards of foreign municipal waste was imported to the State of Michigan, with the citizens of the State having no say in the process. The citizens of Michigan have made it clear: they want the power to regulate incoming foreign waste. Through their elected officials, Michigan citizens have attempted to gain some control of the importation of municipal waste to Michigan. Each time though, these legislative actions have been deemed unconstitutional in court, as states have not been granted the necessary authority by Congress. The Solid Waste International Transportation Act of 2003 is designed to give every state the authority to prohibit or limit the influx of foreign municipal waste through state legislative action.

A Supreme Court decision in 1978, *City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey*, struck down a New Jersey statute which prohibited the importation of most out of state municipal waste, partially on the basis that the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, had no "clear and manifest purpose of Congress to preempt the entire field of interstate waste, either by express statutory command, or by implicit legislative design." The Solid Waste International Transportation Act of 2003 would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide that express statutory command.

Northeast Bancorp v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 472 U.S. 159, 174 (1985) said "When Congress so chooses, state actions which it plainly authorizes are invulnerable to constitutional attack under the Commerce Clause." The Solid Waste International Transportation Act of 2003 would be a plain authorization of the state's authority to prohibit or limit incoming foreign municipal waste.

Every State in this Nation should have the ability to regulate the influx of foreign municipal waste. If a State wants to prohibit the importation of foreign waste, they ought to have that power. If a State wants to import large amounts of foreign waste, they ought to have that power. Or if a State wants to restrict the importation of foreign municipal waste, they ought to have that power too. Through their elected representatives, let's give the citizens of their respective States a say in the importation of foreign municipal waste.